

Wildland Fire Assessment, Implementation, and Documentation Process

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan

Fire Name

Fire Number

Documentation Product

***Product
Needed Product
Completed***

WFIP - Stage I: Initial Fire Assessment

Fire Situation

Initial GO/NO-GO Decision

☐☐☐☐

WFIP - Stage II: Short-Term Implementation Actions

Short-Term Fire Behavior Predictions And Risk Assessment

Short-term Implementation Actions

Complexity Analysis

Stage III Need Assessment Chart

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

WFIP - Stage III: Long-Term Implementation Actions

☐☐

Periodic Fire Assessment

Part 1, Re-validation

Part 2, Stage III Need Assessment

☐☐☐☐

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis

☐☐

FIRE SITUATION

Fire Name																															
Fire Number																															
Jurisdiction(s)																															
Administrative Unit(s)																															
FMP Unit(s)																															
Geographic Area																															
Management Code																															
Start Date/Time																															
Discovery Date/Time																															
Current Date/Time																															
Current Size																															
Location:	<table><tr><td>Legal Description(s)</td><td>T.</td><td>R.</td><td>Sec.</td><td>Sub.</td></tr><tr><td>Latitude</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr><tr><td>Longitude</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr><tr><td>UTM:</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr><tr><td>County:</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr><tr><td>Local Description</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr></table>	Legal Description(s)	T.	R.	Sec.	Sub.	Latitude					Longitude					UTM:					County:					Local Description				
Legal Description(s)	T.	R.	Sec.	Sub.																											
Latitude																															
Longitude																															
UTM:																															
County:																															
Local Description																															
Cause																															

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage I

**Fuel Model/
Conditions**

--

Weather:

Current

--

Predicted

--

Fire Behavior:

Current

--

Predicted

--

**Availability of
Resources**

--

DECISION CRITERIA CHECKLIST

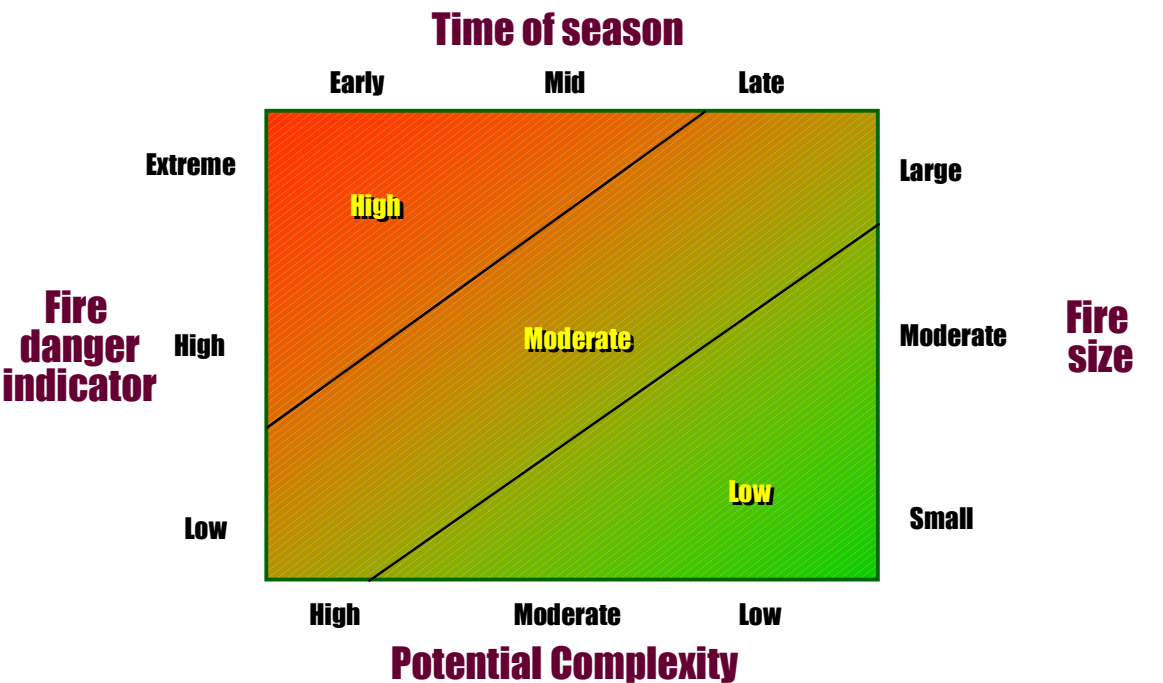
<i>Decision Element</i>	Yes	No
Is there a threat to life, property, or resources that cannot be mitigated?		
Are potential effects on cultural and natural resources outside the range of acceptable effects?		
Are relative risk indicators and/or risk assessment results unacceptable to the appropriate Agency Administrator?		
Is there other proximate fire activity that limits or precludes successful management of this fire?		
Are there other Agency Administrator issues that preclude wildland fire use?		

The Decision Criteria Checklist is a process to assess whether or not the situation warrants continued wildland fire use implementation. A “Yes” response to any element on the checklist indicates that the appropriate management response should be suppression-oriented.

Recommended Response Action (check appropriate box)	NO-GO (Initial attack/suppression action)	
	GO (Other appropriate management response)	

Signature _____ **Date** _____

Wildland Fire Relative Risk Rating



Determination of Relative Risk Rating for Wildland Fires. To obtain relative risk, connect lines between the top and bottom variables and the left and right hand variables. Where these lines cross represents the relative risk for this specific fire.

SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

Attach Stage I information.

Action Items

**Objectives and Desired
Effects**

Information specific to this fire

Safety Considerations

External Concerns

**Environmental
Concerns**

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage II

Threats

--

**Short-Term Actions
(describe)**

--

Estimated Costs

--

Signature

--

Title/date

--

WILDLAND AND PRESCRIBED FIRE COMPLEXITY RATING WORKSHEET

Complexity element	Weighting factor	Complexity value	Total points
Safety	5		
Threats to boundaries	5		
Fuels and fire behavior	5		
Objectives	4		
Management organization	4		
Improvements	3		
Natural, cultural, social values	3		
Air quality values	3		
Logistics	3		
Political concerns	2		
Tactical operations	2		
Interagency coordination	1		

Total complexity points

Complexity Rating (circle)

L

M

H

Complexity Value Breakpoints:

Low 40 - 90

Moderate 91 - 140

High 141 - 200

The Wildland and Prescribed Fire Complexity Analysis provides a method to assess the complexity of both wildland and prescribed fires. The analysis incorporates an assigned numeric rating complexity value for specific complexity elements that are weighted in their contribution to overall complexity. The weighted value is multiplied times the numeric rating value to provide a value for that item. Then all values are added to generate the total complexity value. Breakpoint values are provided for low, moderate, and high complexity values.

The complexity analysis worksheet is accompanied by a guide to numeric values for each complexity element shown, provided on the following pages.

Wildland and Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating Worksheet Numeric Rating Guide

COMPLEXITY ELEMENT	GUIDE TO NUMERIC RATING		
	1	3	5
Safety	Safety issues are easily identifiable and mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of significant issues have been identified • All safety hazards have been identified on the LCES worksheet and mitigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOF1 or SOF2 required • Complex safety issues exist
Threats to Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low threat to boundaries • POI<50% • Boundaries naturally defensible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate threat to boundaries • 50<POI<70% • Moderate risk of slopover or spot fires • Boundaries need mitigation actions for support to strengthen fuel breaks, lines, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High threat to boundaries • POI>70% • High risk of slopover or spot fires • Mitigation actions necessary to compensate for continuous fuels
Fuels/Fire Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low variability in slope & aspect • Weather uniform and predictable • Surface fuels (grass, needles) only • Grass/shrub, or early seral forest communities • Short duration fire • No drought indicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate variability in slope & aspect • Weather variable but predictable • Ladder fuels and torching • Fuel types/loads variable • Dense, tall shrub or mid-seral forest communities • Moderate duration fire • Drought index indicates normal conditions to moderate drought; expected to worsen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High variability in slope & aspect • Weather variable and difficult to predict • Extreme fire behavior • Fuel types/loads highly variable • Late seral forest communities or long-return interval fire regimes • Altered fire regime, hazardous fuel /stand density conditions • Potentially long duration fire • Drought index indicates severe drought; expected to continue

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage II

COMPLEXITY ELEMENT	GUIDE TO NUMERIC RATING		
	1	3	5
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance objectives • Prescriptions broad • Easily achieved objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration objectives • Reduction of both live and dead fuels • Moderate to substantial changes in two or more strata of vegetation • Objectives judged to be moderately hard to achieve • Objectives may require moderately intense fire behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration objectives in altered fuel situations • Precise treatment of fuels and multiple ecological objectives • Major change in the structure of 2 or more vegetative strata • Conflicts between objectives and constraints • Requires a high intensity fire or a combination of fire intensities that is difficult to achieve
Management Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Span of control held to 3 • Single resource incident or project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Span of control held to 4 • Multiple resource incident or project • Short-term commitment of specialized resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Span of control greater than 4 • Multiple branch, divisions or groups • Specialized resources needed to accomplish objectives • Organized management team (FUMT, IMT)
Improvements to be Protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No risk to people or property within or adjacent to fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several values to be protected • Mitigation through planning and/or preparations is adequate • May require some commitment of specialized resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous values and/or high values to be protected • Severe damage likely without significant commitment of specialized resources with appropriate skill levels
Natural, Cultural, and Social Values to be Protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No risk to natural, cultural, and/or social resources within or adjacent to fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several values to be protected • Mitigation through planning and/or preparations is adequate • May require some commitment of specialized resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous values and/or high values to be protected • Severe damage likely without significant commitment of specialized resources with appropriate skill levels

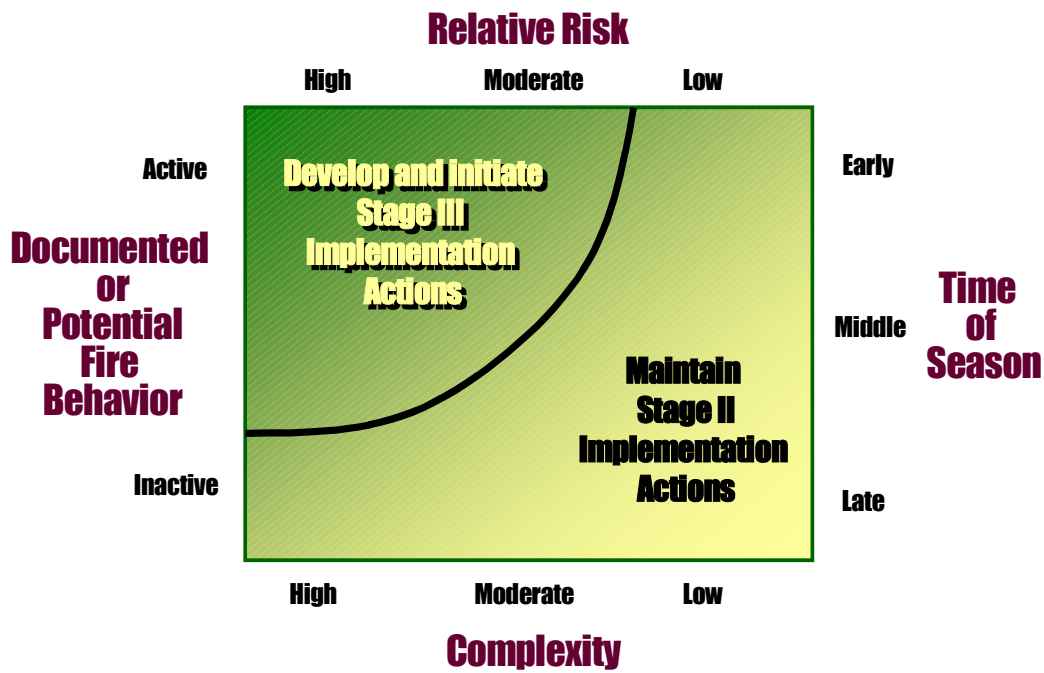
Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage II

COMPLEXITY ELEMENT	GUIDE TO NUMERIC RATING		
	1	3	5
Air Quality Values to be Protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few smoke sensitive areas near fire • Smoke produced for less than 1 burning period • Air quality agencies generally require only initial notification and/or permitting • No potential for scheduling conflicts with cooperators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple smoke sensitive areas, but smoke impact mitigated in plan • Smoke produced for 2-4 burning periods • Daily burning bans are sometimes enacted during the burn season • Infrequent consultation with air quality agencies is needed • Low potential for scheduling conflicts with cooperators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple smoke sensitive areas with complex mitigation actions required • Health or visibility complaints likely • Smoke produced for greater than 4 burning periods • Multi-day burning bans are often enacted during the burn season • Smoke sensitive class 1 airsheds • Violation of state and federal health standards possible • Frequent consultation with air quality agencies is needed • High potential for scheduling conflicts with cooperators
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access • Duration of fire support is less than 4 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access • Duration of fire support between 4 and 10 days • Logistical position assigned • Anticipated difficulty in obtaining resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No vehicle access • Duration of support is greater than 10 days • Multiple logistical positions assigned • Remote camps and support necessary
Political Concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impact on neighbors or visitors • No controversy • No media interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some impact on neighbors or visitors • Some controversy, but mitigated • Press release issued, but no media activity during operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on neighbors or visitors • High internal or external interest and concern • Media present during operations

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage II

COMPLEXITY ELEMENT	GUIDE TO NUMERIC RATING		
	1	3	5
Tactical Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No ignition or simple ignition patterns • Single ignition method used • Holding requirements minimal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple firing methods and/or sequences • Use of specialized ignition methods (i.e. terra-torch, Premo Mark III) • Resources required for up to one week • Holding actions to check, direct, or delay fire spread 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex firing patterns highly dependent upon local conditions • Simultaneous use of multiple firing methods and/or sequences • Simultaneous ground and aerial ignition • Use of heli-torch • Resources required for over 1 week • Multiple mitigation actions at variable temporal and spatial points identified. Success of actions critical to accomplishment of objectives • Aerial support for mitigation actions desirable/necessary
Interagency Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperators not involved in operations • No concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple joint-jurisdiction fires • Some competition for resources • Some concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex multi-jurisdictional fires • High competition for resources • High concerns

Stage III Need Assessment Chart



To obtain the need indication, connect the top and bottom variables with a single line and then connect the left and right variables with a single line. Where the line crosses indicates the need for WFIP Stage III. The appropriate need is read directly off the chart.

Stage III: Long-Term Implementation Actions

Attach Stage I and Stage II information. Update and/or revise Stage I and II as necessary.

Objectives and Risk Assessment Considerations

**Natural and Cultural
Resource Objectives and
Constraints/
Considerations**

Maximum Manageable Area (MMA)

Acres in MMA:

Attach Map of MMA

Fire Projections, Weather, and Map

**Projected Fire Area Under Expected Weather
Conditions**

For date:

Area:

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

**Projected Fire Area Under Experienced Severe
Weather Conditions**

For date:

Area:

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

**Weather Season/Drought:
Discussion and Prognosis**

Long-Term Risk Assessment and Map (if applicable)

**Risk Assessment
(Describe techniques
utilized and outputs,
include maps as
appropriate)**

Probability of Success
**Describe Probability of
Success**

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

Threats

Threats to MMA

**Threats to Public Use and
Firefighter Safety**

**Smoke Dispersion and
Effects**

Other

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

Monitoring Actions

**Describe Monitoring
Actions, Frequency,
Duration**

Holding Actions

**Describe Holding Actions,
Management Action
Points that initiate these
actions, and Key to Map if
necessary**

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

Resources Needed to Manage the Fire

Describe resources necessary to accomplish ignition, holding, and monitoring actions

Estimated Costs of Managing the Fire

Describes costs in terms of resources needed, projected duration, etc.

Contingency Actions

Describe Contingency actions, management action points that initiate them, resources needed, etc.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan - Stage III

Information Plan

**Describe Information Plan,
Contacts,
Responsibilities, etc.**

Post-burn Evaluation

**Describe post-burn
evaluation procedures,
resource requirements,
costs, duration, etc.**

Signatures

**Include signatures/titles/
dates for preparing,
approving, and any
concurring individuals**

PERIODIC FIRE ASSESSMENT, INSTRUCTIONS

The Periodic Fire Assessment is a process to prevent the unchecked escalation of an individual fire situation or the total fire management situation without evaluation and adequate planning. Part 1 evaluates the capability to continue implementation of the appropriate management response to this fire for achieving resource benefits for a specified period following the assessment i.e., the next 24 hour period or longer, depending upon fire weather and fire behavior forecasts or other anticipated conditions. This assessment will be completed and periodically reviewed for validity. The "assessment frequency" box on page 1 specifies the frequency of assessing the particular fire. Assessment frequencies will be set by the local unit but are recommended to range from every day to every ten (10) days depending on the fuel type and geographic location of the fire. Recommendations for minimum assessment frequency include the following: Grass fuel types = daily; shrub and timber fuel types = every 1 – 5 days; Alaska = every 1 – 10 days.

The "valid date(s)" box is inclusive of those dates where the assessment remains valid, as indicated by the dated signature. When any decision elements change from "No" to "Yes", a new checklist must be completed for documentation purposes. A "Yes" response to any element on the Part 1 checklist indicates that the selected appropriate management response is not accomplishing or will not accomplish desired objectives and that a new strategic alternative should be developed immediately through the use of a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

The Periodic Fire Assessment, Part 2 is a process that must be completed periodically for all wildland fires managed for resource benefits that do not have a completed WFIP Stage III. For isolated ignitions in fuel-limited situations, Part 2 does not have to be completed. When completing Part 2 of this checklist, if the chart indicates that WFIP Stage III is needed, it must be prepared within 24 hours.

When units establish monitoring and assessment frequency, it may be appropriate to develop a "step-up" system based on fire size or levels of fire activity. Then, as an individual fire gets larger or becomes more active, the monitoring and assessment frequency can correspondingly increase. Conversely, as fire activity lessens and fire size increases become less common, monitoring and assessment can "step-down" and become less frequent. Units must identify standards and rationale for establishing assessment frequency, especially "step-up" and "step-down" actions. If fire size is used as a determinant, then past burning rates should be used to formulate standards. If fire activity is used, then levels of burning (acres per day, etc.) must be definable and justifiable.

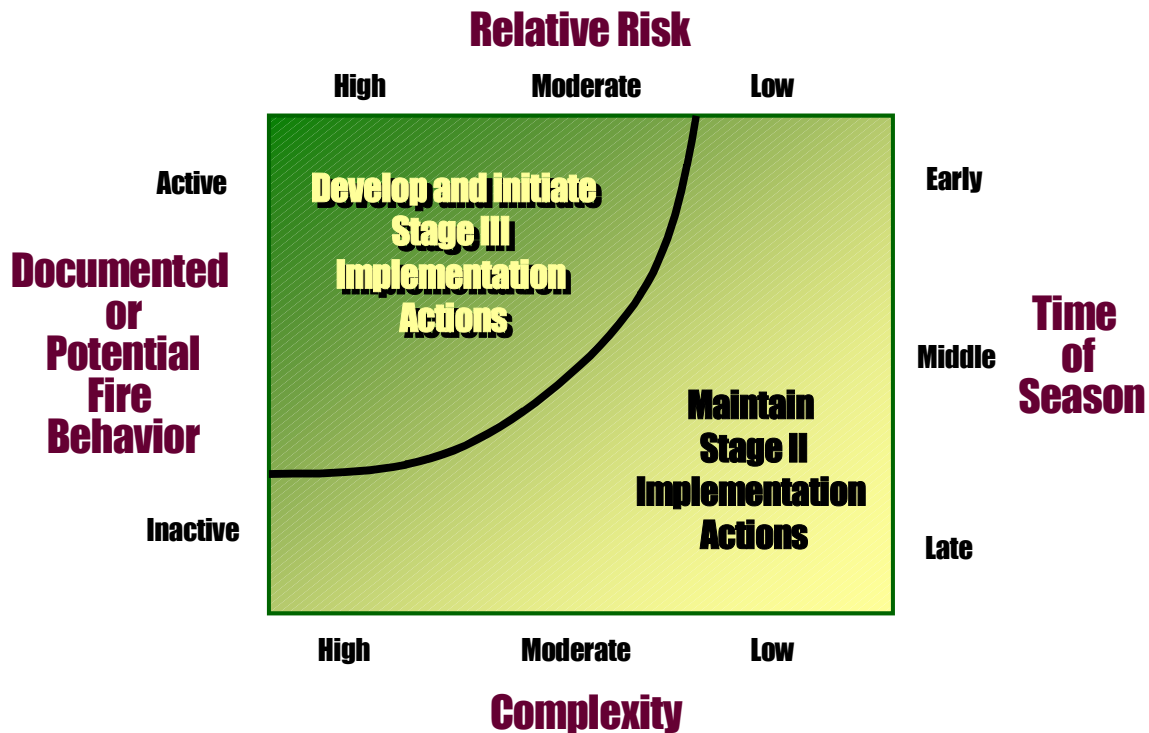
The Agency Administrator or delegated individual must sign the Signature Page on the specified assessment frequency.

**PERIODIC FIRE ASSESSMENT
PART 1: RE-VALIDATION CHECKLIST**

<i>Decision Element</i>	Yes	No
Is there a threat to life, property, or resources that cannot be mitigated?		
Are potential effects on cultural and natural resources outside the range of acceptable effects?		
Are relative risk indicators and/or risk assessment results unacceptable to the appropriate Agency Administrator?		
Is there other proximate fire activity that limits or precludes successful management of this fire?		
Are there other Agency Administrator issues that preclude wildland fire use?		
Do expected management needs for this fire exceed known capabilities?		

**PERIODIC FIRE ASSESSMENT
PART 2: STAGE III NEED ASSESSMENT CHART**

Stage III Need Assessment Chart



PERIODIC FIRE ASSESSMENT

SIGNATURE TABLE

[illegible]



WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is a decision-making process in which the Agency Administrator or representative describes the situation, establishes objectives and constraints for the management of the fire, compares multiple strategic wildland fire management alternatives, evaluates the expected effects of the alternatives, selects the preferred alternative, and documents the decision. The format and level of detail required is dependent on the specific incident and it's complexity. The key is to document the decision.

WFSA INITIATION

FIRE NAME

JURISDICTION(S)

DATE AND TIME INITIATED

WFSA COMPLETION/FINAL REVIEW

**THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE ACHIEVED
DESIRED OBJECTIVES ON (DATE/TIME):**

**THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE DID NOT
ACHIEVE THE DESIRED OBJECTIVES AND A
NEW WFSA WAS PREPARED ON (DATE/TIME):**

**AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR
REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE:**

WFSA INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. WFSA Information Page

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

- I.A. Jurisdiction(s): Assign the agency that have or could have fire protection responsibility, e.g., USFWS, Forest Service, BLM, etc.**
- I.B. Geographic Area: Assign the recognized “Geographic Coordination Area” in which the fire is located, e.g., Northwest, Northern Rockies, etc.**
- I.C. Unit: Designate the local administrative unit, e.g., Hart Mountain Refuge Area, Flathead Indian Reservation, etc.**
- I.D. WFSA #: Identify the number assigned to the most recent WFSA for this fire.**
- I.E. Fire Name: Self-explanatory.**
- I.F. Incident Number: Identify the agency number assigned to the fire, e.g., BOD 296, BNF 001.**
- I.G. Accounting Code: Insert the local unit’s accounting code.**
- I.H. Date/Time Prepared: Self-explanatory.**
- I.I. Attachments: Check here to designate attachments used in the completion of the WFSA. “Other” could include data or models used in the development of the WFSA. Briefly describe the “other” items used.**

I. WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. JURISDICTION(S):

B. GEOGRAPHIC AREA:

C. UNIT(S):

D. WFSA #:

E. FIRE NAME:

F. INCIDENT #:

G. ACCOUNTING CODE:

H. DATE/TIME PREPARED:

I. ATTACHMENTS:

- ☐ **COMPLEXITY MATRIX/ANALYSIS¹**
- ☐ **RISK ASSESSMENT¹**
- ☐ **PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS¹**
- ☐ **CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE¹**
- ☐ **MAPS¹**
- ☐ **DECISION TREE²**
- ☐ **FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS¹**
- ☐ **CALCULATIONS OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS¹**
- ☐ **OTHER (SPECIFY)**

¹ Required

² Required by the USFS

Section II. Objectives and Constraints

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

II.A. Objectives: Specify criteria that should be considered in the development of alternatives.

Safety objectives for firefighters, aviation, and public must receive the highest priority, Suppression objectives must relate to resource management objectives in the unit resource management plan.

Economic objectives could include closure of all portions of an area, thus impacting the public, or impacts to transportation, communication and resource values.

Environmental objectives could include management objectives for airshed, water quality, wildlife, etc.

Social objectives could include any local attitudes toward fire or smoke that might affect decisions on the fire, safety, etc.

Other objectives might include legal or administrative constraints which would have to be considered in the analysis of the fire situation, such as the need to keep the fire off other agency lands, etc.

II.B. Constraints: List constraints on wildland fire action. These could include constraints to designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, environmentally or culturally sensitive areas, irreparable damage to resources or smoke management/air quality concerns. Economic constraints such as public and Agency cost could be considered here.

II. OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. OBJECTIVES (must be specific and measurable):

1. SAFETY:
Public

Firefighter

2. ECONOMIC:

3. ENVIRONMENTAL:

4. SOCIAL:

5. OTHER:

B. CONSTRAINTS:

Section III. Alternatives

The FIRE MANAGER/and or INCIDENT COMMANDER complete(s) this page.

- III.A. Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Briefly describe the general wildland fire strategies for each alternative. Alternatives must meet resource management plan objectives.**
- III.B. Narrative: Briefly describe each alternative with geographic names, locations, etc., that would be used when implementing a wildland fire strategy. For example, “Contain within the Starvation Meadows’ watershed by the first burning period”.**
- III.C. Resources Needed: Resources listed must be reasonable to accomplish the tasks described in Section III.B. It is critical to also look at the reality of the availability of these needed resources.**
- III.D. Estimated Final Fire Size: Estimated final size for each alternative at time of containment.**
- III.E. Estimated Contain/Control Date: Estimates for each alternative shall be made based on predicted weather, fire behavior, resource availability and the effects of wildland fire management efforts.**
- III.F. Cost: Estimate all fire costs for each alternative. Consider mopup, rehabilitation, and other costs as necessary.**
- III.G. Risk Assessment: Probability of success/Consequences of failure: Describe probability as a % and associated consequences for success and failure. Develop this information from models, practical experience or other acceptable means. Consequences described will include fire size, days to contain, days to control, costs and other information such as park closures and effect on critical habitat. Include fire behavior and long-term fire weather forecasts to derive this information.**
- III.H. Complexity: Assign the complexity rating calculated in the Guide for Assessing Fire Complexity.**
- III.I. Maps: A map for each alternative must be prepared. The map shall be based on the “Probability of success/Consequences of Failure” and include other relative information.**

III. ALTERNATIVES

	A	B	C
A. WILDLAND FIRE STRATEGY:			
B. NARRATIVE:			
C. RESOURCES NEEDED:			
HANDCREWS			
ENGINES			
DOZERS			
AIRTANKERS			
HELICOPTERS			
D. ESTIMATED FINAL FIRE SIZE:			
E. ESTIMATED CONTAIN/ CONTROL DATE			
F. COSTS:			
G. RISK ASSESSMENT: PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS/ CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE			
H. COMPLEXITY:			
I. ATTACH MAPS FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE			

Section IV. Evaluation of Alternatives

The Agency Administrator(s), FMO and/or Incident Commander(s) completes this page.

IV.A. Evaluation Process: Conduct an analysis for each element of each objective and each alternative. Objective shall match those identified in section II.A. Use the best estimates available and quantify whenever possible. Provide ratings for each alternative and corresponding objective element. Fire effects may be negative, cause no change or may be positive. Examples are: 1) a system which employs a "-," for negative effect, a "0" for no change, and a "+" for positive effect; 2) a system which uses a numeric factor for importance of the consideration (soils, watershed, political, etc.) and assigns values (such as -1 to +1, -100 to +100, etc.) to each consideration, then arrives at a weighted average. If you have the ability to estimate dollar amounts for natural resource and cultural values this data is preferred. Use those methods which are most useful to managers and most appropriate for the situation and agency. To be able to evaluate positive fire effects, the area must be included in the resource management plan and be consistent with prescriptions and objectives of the Fire Management Plan.

Sum Of Economic Values: Calculate for each element the net effect of the rating system used for each alternative. This could include the balance of: pluses (+) and minuses (-), numerical rating (-3 and +3), or natural and cultural resource values in dollar amounts. (Again resource benefits may be used as part of the analysis process when the wildland fire is within a prescription consistent with approved Fire Management Plans and in support of the unit's Resource Management Plan.)

IV. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

A. EVALUATION PROCESS	A	B	C
<i>SAFETY</i> Firefighter Aviation Public			
Sum of Safety Values			
<i>ECONOMIC</i> Forage Improvements Recreation Timber Water Wilderness Wildlife Other (specify)			
Sum of Economic Values			
<i>ENVIRONMENTAL</i> Air Visual Fuels T & E Species Other (specify)			
Sum of Environmental Values			
<i>SOCIAL</i> Employment Public Concern Cultural Other (Specify)			
Sum of Social Values			
<i>OTHER</i>			

Section V. Analysis Summary

The Agency Administrator(s), FMO and/or Incident Commander(s) complete this page.

- V.A. Compliance with Objectives:** Prepare narratives that summarize each alternative's effectiveness in meeting each objective. Alternatives that do not comply with objectives are not acceptable. Narratives could be based on effectiveness and efficiency. For example: "most effective and least efficient", "least effective and most efficient", "or "effective and efficient". Or answers could be based on a two-tiered rating system such as "complies with objective" and "fully complies with or exceeds objective". Use a system that best fits the manager's needs.
- V.B. Pertinent Data:** Data for this section has already been presented and is duplicated here to help the Agency Administrator(s) confirm their selection of an alternative. Final Fire Size is displayed on page three, section III.D. Complexity is calculated in the attachments and displayed on page three, section III.H. Costs are displayed on page three, section III.F. Economic Values have been calculated and displayed on page four. Probability of Success/Consequences of Failure are calculated in the attachments and displayed on page three, section III.G.
- V.C. External and Internal Influences:** Assign information and data occurring at the time the WFSA is signed. Identify the Preparedness Index (1 through 5) for the National and Geographic levels. If available, indicate the Incident Priority assigned by the MAC group. Designate the Resource Availability status. This information is available at the Geographic Coordination Center and needed to select a viable alternative. Designate "yes" indicating an up-to-date weather forecast has been provided to, and used by, the Agency Administrator(s) to evaluate each alternative. Assign information to the "other" category as needed by the Agency Administrator(s).

Section VI. Decision

Identify the alternative selected. Must have clear and concise rationale for the decision, and a signature with date and time. Agency Administrator(s) signature is mandatory.

V. ANALYSIS SUMMARY			
ALTERNATIVES	A	B	C
A. COMPLIANCE WITH OBJECTIVES: <i>SAFETY</i> <i>ECONOMIC</i> <i>ENVIRONMENTAL</i> <i>SOCIAL</i> <i>OTHER</i>			
B. PERTINENT DATA: <i>FINAL FIRE SIZE</i> <i>COMPLEXITY</i> <i>COST</i> <i>RESOURCE VALUES</i> <i>PROBABILITY of SUCCESS</i> <i>CONSEQUENCES of FAILURE</i>			
C. EXTERNAL/INTERNAL INFLUENCES: <i>NATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHIC PREPAREDNESS LEVEL</i> _____ <i>INCIDENT PRIORITY</i> _____ <i>RESOURCE AVAILABILITY</i> _____ <i>WEATHER FORECAST (LONG-RANGE)</i> _____ <i>FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS</i> _____			

VI. DECISION	
The selected alternative is:	
RATIONALE:	

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR SIGNATURE

DATE/TIME

Section VII. Daily Review

The Agency Administrator(s), or designate complete(s) this page.

The date, time and signature of reviewing officials are reported in each column for each day of the Incident. The status of Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Weather Forecast, and WFSA Validity is completed for each day reviewed. Ratings for the Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Fire Behavior, and Weather Forecast are addressed on page five, section V.C. Assign a “yes” under “WFSA Valid” to continue use of this WFSA. A “no” indicates this WFSA is no longer valid and another WFSA must be prepared or the original revised.

VII. DAILY REVIEW								
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE TO BE REVIEWED DAILY TO DETERMINE IF STILL VALID UNTIL CONTAINMENT OR CONTROL								
			PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	INCIDENT PRIORITY	RESOURCE AVAILABILITY	WEATHER FORECAST	FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS	WFSA VALID
DATE	TIME	BY						
IF WFSA IS NO LONGER VALID, A NEW WFSA WILL BE COMPLETED								

A GUIDE FOR ASSESSING FIRE COMPLEXITY

The following questions are presented as a guide to assist the Agency Administrator and staff in analyzing the complexity or predicted complexity of a fire situation. Because of the time required to assemble or move an Incident Management Team to a fire, this checklist should be completed when a fire escapes initial attack and be kept as part of the fire records. This document is prepared concurrently with the preparation of and attached to a new or revised Wildland Fire Situation Analysis. It must be emphasized that this analysis should, where possible, be based on predications to allow adequate time for assembling and transporting the ordered resources.

Use of the Guide:

- 1. Analyze each element and check the response yes or no.**
- 2. If positive responses exceed, or are equal to, negative responses within any primary factor (A through G), the primary factor should be considered as a positive response.**
- 3. If any three of the primary factors (A through G) are positive response, this indicates the fire situation is or is predicted to be Type I.**
- 4. Factor H should be considered after all above steps. If more than two of these items are answered yes, and three or more of the other primary factors are positive responses, a Type I team should be considered. If the composites of H are negative, and there are fewer than three positive responses in the primary factors (A-G) a Type II team should be considered. If the answers to all questions in H are negative, it may be advisable to allow the existing overhead to continue action on the Fire.**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Potential for blow-up conditions - Any combination of fuels, weather and topography excessively endangering personnel.

Threatened and endangered species - Threat to habitat of such species, or in the case of flora, threat to the species itself.

Smoke Management - Any situation which creates a significant public response, such as smoke in a metropolitan area or visual pollution in high-use scenic areas.

Extended exposure to unusually hazardous line conditions - Extended burnout or backfire situations, rock slides, cliffs extremely steep terrain, abnormal fuel situations

such as frost killed foliage, etc.

Disputed Fire Management responsibility - Any wildland fire where responsibility for management is not agreed upon due to lack of agreements or different interpretations, etc.

Disputed fire policy - Differing fire policies between suppression agencies when the fire involves multiple ownership is an example.

Pre-existing controversies - These may or may not be fire management related. Any controversy drawing public attention to an area may present unusual problems to the fire overhead and local management.

Have overhead overextended themselves mentally or physically -

This is a critical item that requires judgment by the responsible agency. It is difficult to write guidelines for this judgment because of the wide differences between individuals. If, however, the Agency Administrator feels the existing overhead cannot continue to function efficiently and take safe and aggressive action due to mental or physical reasons, assistance is mandatory.

FIRE COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

A. FIRE BEHAVIOR: Observed or Predicted		Yes/No
1. Burning Index (from on-site measurement of weather conditions). Predicted to be above the 90% level using the major fuel model in which the fire is burning.		___ ___
2. Potential exists for "blowup" conditions (fuel moisture, winds, etc).		___ ___
3. Crowning, profuse or long-range spotting.		___ ___
4. Weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions.		___ ___
Total		___ ___
B. RESOURCES COMMITTED:		
1. 200 or more personnel assigned.		___ ___
2. Three or more divisions.		___ ___
3. Wide variety of special support personnel.		___ ___
4. Substantial air operation which is not properly staffed.		___ ___
5. Majority of initial attack resources committed.		___ ___
Total		___ ___
C. RESOURCES THREATENED:		
1. Urban interface.		___ ___
2. Developments and facilities.		___ ___
3. Restricted, threatened or endangered species habitat.		___ ___
4. Cultural sites.		___ ___
5. Unique natural resources, special designation zones or wilderness.		___ ___
6. Other special resources.		___ ___
Total		___ ___
D. SAFETY:		
1. Unusually hazardous fire line conditions.		___ ___
2. Serious accidents or fatalities.		___ ___
3. Threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations.		___ ___
4. Restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.		___ ___
5. No night operations in place for safety reasons.		___ ___
Total		___ ___

E. OWNERSHIP:	Yes/No
1. Fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction.	___ ___
2. Potential for claims (damages).	___ ___
3. Different or conflicting management objectives.	___ ___
4. Dispute over fire management responsibility.	___ ___
5. Potential for unified command.	___ ___
Total	___ ___

F. EXTERNAL INFLUENCES:	
1. Controversial wildland fire management policy.	___ ___
2. Pre-existing controversies/relationships.	___ ___
3. Sensitive media relationships.	___ ___
4. Smoke management problems.	___ ___
5. Sensitive political interests.	___ ___
6. Other external influences.	___ ___
Total	___ ___

G. CHANGE IN STRATEGY	
1. Change in strategy (from lower to higher intensity management).	___ ___
2. Large amounts of unburned fuel within planned perimeter.	___ ___
3. WFSA invalid or requires updating.	___ ___
Total	___ ___

H. EXISTING OVERHEAD:	
1. Worked two operational periods without achieving initial objectives.	___ ___
2. Existing management organization ineffective.	___ ___
3. Overhead/IMT overextended mentally and/or physically.	___ ___
4. Incident actions plans, briefings, etc., missing or poorly prepared.	___ ___
Total	___ ___

Signature	
Date	Time